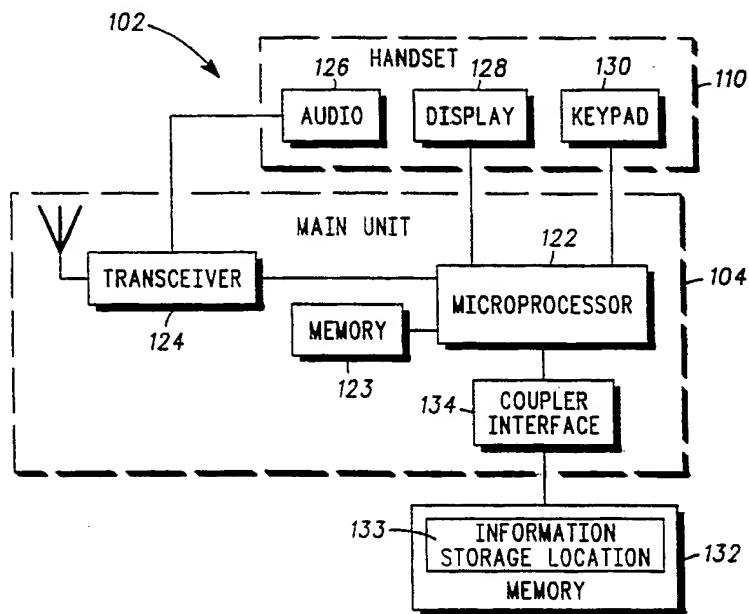




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP91/00292 (22) International Filing Date: 14 February 1991 (14.02.91) (30) Priority data: 9003396.0 14 February 1990 (14.02.90) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MOTOROLA INC. [US/US]; 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : SIMPSON, Harold, Ellis [GB/DK]; Bernstorffsvej 13A, DK-2900 Hellerup (DK). SOGAARD RASMUSSEN, Poul, Erik [DK/DK]; Klinteholm 5, DK-3600 Glostrup (DK).		(74) Agent: IBBOTSON, Harold; Motorola, European Intellectual Property Operations, Jays Close, Viables Ind. Estate, Basingstoke, Hants RG22 4PD (GB). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US. Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: RADIO HAVING REMOVABLE MEMORY MEANS FOR STORING RADIO USER VALIDATION CODE

**(57) Abstract**

A radio (e.g. a cellular radio telephone) is provided which is capable of operating with a set of incoming and outgoing call functions. Removable memory means (132) are provided (e.g. a smart card) for storing radio function selecting information (133) and a radio user validation code. The radio communicates with a radio communications system in response to the code for enabling the radio to receive incoming calls at least. Radio function control means activate a subset of the call functions within the set of call functions in response to the radio function selecting information stored in the removable memory means.

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Radio Having Removable Memory means
for Storing Radio User Validation Code

5 Background of the invention

 This invention relates to radios. The invention particularly relates to radios the operation of which is determined by removable memory means which may for example
10 be a card mounted microprocessor, hereinafter referred to as a "smart card".

Summary of the Prior Art

15 In the German OEBL-C cellular radio system, radiotelephones are provided which can be tested by the manufacturer using a service card with a dedicated data field. On insertion of the service card into the radiotelephone, the radiotelephone enters a service mode,
20 and test programs are executed. During a service mode the operation of the radiotelephone is tested. For example, range information is tested, the memory is read and/or a test call is performed whereby a service number is called which connects the radiotelephone to a local base station,
25 in response to which the base station transmits a tone signal back to the radiotelephone. With the radiotelephone in a service mode it is not possible for a user to make outgoing calls other than the fixed test call and is not possible to receive incoming calls.

30 In the GSM pan-European digital cellular radio system, it is intended that subscribers will be issued with smart cards, hereafter referred to as subscriber identity cards, for authorising subscribers to use the cellular radio system and for identifying the subscriber who is to
35 be billed for the service. Such a system in principal allows a subscriber to use any item of subscriber equipment and to be billed to the same bill irrespective of the equipment used.

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An example of an item of GSM subscriber equipment is a mobile radiotelephone which is enabled for use on
5 insertion of a subscriber identity card. A subscriber validation code, which is unique for each user, is permanently programmed into a memory of the card, whereby on insertion of the card into the radio the validation code is read from the card and transmitted to a base station
10 local to the radio. The base station then checks the validation code and sends a signal back to the radio so as to enable the radio for operation. Once enabled the radiotelephone can provide all the call functions which are available with the radiotelephone, which will depend on its
15 type. The call functions may include, for example, incoming and outgoing calls, international calls, abbreviated dialling using preprogrammed numbers stored in a memory internal to the telephone, use of a telephone answering machine service, and use of data equipment such
20 as fax machines. Such functions are well known in the art.

A subscriber on the GSM system can subscribe to one of a number of levels of subscription. The full service may be subscribed for, which means that the subscriber may make calls anywhere within the European-wide area covered
25 by the service and may make international calls. Alternatively a national-call only service may be subscribed for which means that calls may only be made from within a home nation to within the same nation.

Other levels of service may be offered by a service
30 operator. The level of service is identified within the system, rather than at the subscriber equipment. I.e. when a subscriber attempts to make a call and his subscriber ID is transmitted to a base station, a check is made at the base station or its local controller to determine whether
35 the subscriber is authorised to make the call which is being attempted. If he is not authorised, e.g. through having subscribed for a more limited service (or through non-payment of bill or otherwise), no authorisation signal

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is transmitted back to the subscriber unit and no handshake occurs.

5 In the GSM specification Recommendation 02.07
version 3.1.0 of 15 April 1989, a fixed number call feature
is described whereby, by use of an electronic lock, it is
possible to place a bar on calling any numbers other than
those preprogrammed in the mobile station. The service
10 described has two sub-categories: all calls are made to
only one predetermined number, or calls may be made to
several predetermined numbers, the required number being
selected by means of an abbreviated address code. In both
cases, the actual directory number is transmitted on the
15 radio path. These features are implemented in the mobile
unit (rather than the card). A suitable electronic lock
would be a number to be entered in the keypad. It is also
possible to provide a group call facility whereby the GSM
mobile operates like a private exchange. This is
20 implemented at the switch.

Figure 1 shows the organisation of the memory
fields of a GSM Subscriber Identity Module (smart card).
In this figure a root directory 10 is shown at memory
location #3F00. Through this directory, access can be
25 gained to card-holder data field 11, administrative data
field 12 and SIM identification data field 13 and to a GSM
directory 14 and a telecom directory 15. The data fields
11, 12 and 13 are for administration purposes for the
benefit of the system operator.

30 GSM directory 14 gives access to 8 further data
fields 16 to 23. Field 16 gives the SIM serial number,
field 17 (IMSI) gives the identification number identifying
the subscriber, field 18 (KI) gives a key for the
authentication algorithm, field 19 (TMSI) gives a temporary
35 registration number which is a substitute for the IMSI and
gives a number (LAI) identifying the current cell. Field
20 gives a key (Kc) for encryption of speech and gives a
ciphering key sequence number (n). Field 21 gives the
operator identifier (PLMN), which also identifies the

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country, field 22 gives details of a broadcasting channel (PCTH) to which the mobile locks, eg frequency details thereof, and field 23 provides information on the initial channel accessed, for traffic control purposes.

Root directory 10 also gives access to a telecom directory 15. From the user's point of view, the contents of this directory are of greatest interest. Field 24 contains abbreviated dial telephone numbers, field 25 gives call set up information for the purposes of abbreviated dialling. Field 25 identifies whether the call is regular speech or, if it is a data call, it identifies the baud rate, package switching format etc. Field 26 is available for storing up to five predefined or received messages, to a maximum of 180 characters. Field 27 contains predetermined numbers for dialling, and when the user has blocked outgoing calls, only these numbers can be dialled. Field 28 counts charge pulses for the purposes of billing.

The above described systems do not allow a subscriber to control the manner in which his subscriber card may be used, beyond the limited choice of levels of service available from the service operator.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a more flexible radio system.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a radio capable of operating with a set of incoming and outgoing call functions, said radio comprising:

removable memory means for storing radio function selecting information and a radio user validation code;

memory receiving means for temporarily receiving said removable memory means; and

radio function control means coupled to said memory receiving means for enabling said radio for communication with a radio communications system in response to said

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radio user validation code including at least enabling said radio for receipt of incoming calls,

5 characterised in that said radio function control means are arranged to activate a subset of said call functions within said set of call functions in response to the radio function selecting information stored in said removable memory means.

10 In an embodiment of the invention, the radio further comprises a memory having a plurality of storage locations for storing information including for example number information. The radio function control means are arranged so as to disallow access (e.g. read and write
15 access) to at least one of the plurality of storage locations in response to the radio function selecting information stored in the removable memory means.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the radio function control means are arranged to activate the radio
20 for receipt of incoming calls and to deactivate all outgoing call functions in response to the radio function selecting information.

Thus, the invention provides for a radio which is capable of operating with a set of call functions but is
25 arranged whereby in use a only subset of call functions within the set are available for use by certain people.

A radiotelephone in accordance with the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

30 Figure 1 shows the organisation of the memory fields of a subscriber identity card in accordance with the prior art.

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of a radiotelephone in accordance with the invention;

35 Figure 3 shows a block schematic circuit diagram of the radiotelephone of Figure 2; and

Figure 4 shows a diagrammatic representation of an implementation of the radiotelephone in accordance with the present invention.

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Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiment of the
Invention

5

Referring to Figure 2, a radiotelephone 102 in accordance with the invention is shown, which comprises a main unit 104 having a handle 106 an antenna 108 and a handset 110 coupled to the main unit 104 by a cable 112.

10

The handset 110 has, on a side which is not shown in Figure 1, an ear piece and a mouth piece. On another side, the handset 110 has a visual display 116 and a keypad 114 which in addition to number keys 0-9 may include special function keys, such as an abbreviated dial key.

15

The main unit 104 is also provided with a receiving slot 118 adjacent the handset location for receiving a smart card 120 in order that the radiotelephone may operate. The card 120 protrudes from the receiving slot 118 so as to facilitate later removal.

20

Referring now also to Figure 3, the radiotelephone 102 comprises a microprocessor 122, a memory 123 having a plurality of memory locations for storing for example telephone numbers for abbreviated dialling, a coupler interface 134 and a radio transceiver 124. In the handset 110 an audio section 126, a display section 128 and keypad section 130 are also provided.

25

The card 120 comprises a microprocessor (not shown) and a memory 132 which may be ROM or EEPROM for example. The memory may have substantially the same organisation as shown in Figure 1. The memory 132 has a radio function selecting information storage location 133, the use of which is described below. The major part of the memory 132 is programmed by the service operator while the storage locator 133 is programmed by the service operator or by the subscriber. The contents of the storage location 133 determines the number of functions of the radiotelephone to which the user of the memory card may have access. Thus, the radiotelephone owner such as an employer can limit the functions available to the radiotelephone user, such as an

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employee, by preprogramming a memory card with a predetermined number of functions. In the case of a memory
5 having the organisation shown in Figure 1, the memory location 133 preferably resides in the telecom directory 15, but could reside in a separate data field accessible through the root directory 10. It is not necessary to have a separate data field for the memory location 133, but
10 instead the first location #6F3A of the abbreviated dial data field 24 may be used, or some other user - accessible memory location.

The memory 132 is programmed with a subscriber validation code which is unique to each subscriber. This
15 is equivalent to the IMSI stored in data field 17 of Figure 1. It will be appreciated that the radiotelephone is inoperable unless a card having a valid subscriber validation code is inserted into the slot 118.

The radiotelephone 102, is arranged so that on
20 insertion of a 'valid' card, it can provide a number of operating functions which are well known in the art. For example, a user of the radiotelephone may make outgoing calls, receive incoming calls, make international calls, and make calls using abbreviated dialling. In addition,
25 the radiotelephone 102 may be coupled for operation with an answering machine and/or data equipment such as a fax machine.

In use the card 120 issued to the radiotelephone user is inserted into the slot 118 of the main unit 104.
30 On insertion, the memory 132 of the card 120 is coupled to the microprocessor 122 via the coupler interface 123. The microprocessor reads the subscriber validation code from the memory 132 via the microprocessor on the card (not shown) and sends the validation code to the nearest base
35 station for registration. This informs the cellular radio system of the location of the subscriber. The microprocessor 122 also reads the contents of the storage location 133. On the basis of this information it determines the functions of the radio telephone to which

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the holder of the card may have access. In response to this information it controls the transceiver 124, display section 128 and the keypad section 130 so that the radiotelephone 102 activates only those predetermined functions corresponding to the stored data.

If the information in the memory location 133 so permits, the user can initiate a call by means of the keypad 114. On so doing, the radiotelephone transmits the validation code to the nearest base station. If the validation code is valid the base station transmits a signal back to the radiotelephone whereby handshake is established and a communication channel is set up between the radio and the base station.

Examples of functions or subsets of functions will now be described, which may be activated or deactivated by the information in the storage location 133 of the card.

The instruction programmed into the card may operate to deactivate certain functions of the keypad, eg individual keys, individual sections of the display 116 and/or individual options or a menu displayed (ie individual subroutines in the program of the microprocessor 122). It will be noted that the card 120 still fulfils the function of subscriber validation and identification, because without these functions, the cellular radio system would be unable to locate the user. Thus, the radio is still active for making periodic transmissions to enable the cellular radio system to track its location.

A particularly useful embodiment is the deactivation of user dialling through the keypad, and the limiting of outgoing call function to dialling of numbers preprogrammed in the memory 32 of the card 20. An employer can issue a card which is programmed in this way to his employees and have total control over the numbers which can be called. Likewise a parent may wish to issue such a card to a child.

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A further useful embodiment of the invention is the barring of outgoing calls of a particular nature, e.g.

5 international or trunk calls. Such calls are recognised by the first few digits dialled. This feature is useful where such a level of service is not offered by the system operator.

In each of the preceding three embodiments, the bar
10 could be removed by use of a code entered into the keypad.

As a further example, an instruction stored in the storage location 133 may prevent read and write accesses to all or to only specific memory locations of the radiotelephone's memory 123 and/or may to permit read
15 accesses only to other specific memory locations of the radiotelephone's memory 123. Thus the function of the radio may be limited to the selection by the user of a number for dialling from a predetermined list, and the automatic dialling of the selected number. Thus, specific
20 call functions may be activated in addition to the radiotelephone being activated, both to receive incoming calls and to make outgoing calls.

Referring now to Figure 4, one implementation of a preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in
25 which a truck company issues each of five truck drivers A-E with memory cards 151-155 having unique subscriber identification codes IDA-IDE to be used with five radiotelephones 156-160 each of which are associated with a particular truck TA-TE. Each of the radiotelephone
30 memories 123 (Figure 5) comprises 100 memory locations for abbreviated dial telephone numbers and of these the locations M1-M50 are preprogrammed with telephone numbers which are frequently used by the truck company.

The truck company can program the memory cards 151
35 to 155 so that the truck drivers have read access only to the memory locations M1-M50. Thus, the truck drivers can call the numbers stored in any one of the memory locations M1-M50 but they cannot write to those memory locations.

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In addition, each of the truck drivers' memory cards 151-160 may be programmed so that those cards allow
5 read and write access to different assigned memory locations of the memory 123 of the radiotelephones 156 to 160. Thus, irrespective of which truck driver A is driving he only has read and write access to certain assigned memory locations of the memory of the
10 radiotelephone of that truck.

In the illustrated example, driver A has read and write access to memory locations M51 to M60 and it does not matter which truck he is driving on a particular day, because on insertion of his card into the radio telephone
15 he will find that the same memory locations are accessed, while none of the other drivers has been able to change the data therein.

A further feature which may be provided is a crosscheck identification number (ID) in the memory 123 of
20 each card 151-155 and the memory 123 of each radio telephone 156-160. The radiotelephones 156-160 are arranged to activate only if the crosscheck ID of one of the cards 151-155 is present in that card. This has a number of advantages (a) it protects the data in the
25 radiotelephones 156-160 from reading or transferring by an unauthorised outsider 161 and (b) in a situation where the drivers A to E are not authorised to make outgoing calls other than to preprogrammed numbers and they have no write access to memory, a driver cannot take an unauthorised card
30 161 to reprogram one of the memories 156 to 160. Moreover, a driver cannot insert his card into an outsider's radiotelephone 162 and dial numbers preprogrammed into that radiotelephone.

The feature described immediately above has the
35 advantage of enabling a subscriber to use the full capacity of the available memory 123 of radiotelephone to implement desired functions, rather than being limited to the memory space provided on the card 120 which, it must be remembered, is predetermined by the system operator.

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Substantial extra memory on a smart card can substantially increase its cost which is undesirable to a system operator
5 if only a few users are likely to require additional memory space.

The private memory location A can be generated at the request of user A and dynamically extended as A enters further data. User B can subsequently do the same. Unless
10 private memory for user B has specifically been created, A has access to the full memory.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the user is able to customise the operation of the mobile to his personal preference and the customising data is stored in
15 the card. In principle, any information of the type which is stored in a code plug of a conventional two-way radio can be stored in the card of the cellular mobile radiotelephone. This is advantageous in that, whereas the code plug of a conventional radio is permanently or
20 semi-permanently mounted in the radio, the card of the cellular radiotelephone is readily removable, and is unique and serves its own independent function in that it contains the subscriber validation code. This means that each subscriber can carry with him a card uniquely identifying
25 that subscriber and containing customising data which means that when he starts up an item of subscriber equipment with that card, it will operate in his pre-selected manner. The customising data can be altered at will by the user through menu options on the screen and through the keypad.

30 Particularly useful items of customising data are: language selection, volume control, audible, visual or vibratory warning, and full or shortened menu selection (basic mode or extended mode).

Thus, for example, every mobile unit can store its
35 screen text in every language of the EEC. While this is expensive in terms of memory capacity, there is a cost saving in terms of streamlining production and sales and there is an advantage to the customer in that if he is

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travelling abroad and wishes to use someone else's mobile unit, the screen of the mobile unit immediately shows up
5 the customer's own language. Instead of controlling the language in accordance with customised data, the language can be controlled in accordance with the subscriber validation number. The subscriber unit identifies the country of origin of the card from the subscriber
10 validation number or other permanent data and selects the language accordingly. This is less advantageous, because some countries have more than one language and it would be preferable to allow the user to select the language.

The ringer volume level can be selected and this
15 level stored in the card memory. Likewise, the type of ringer could be selected.

In the case of the menu selected for display, the functions shown may be radio functions, peripheral equipment functions (e.g. answering machine functions) or a
20 combination of both. This has the advantage of not over-complicating the equipment for the unsophisticated user, while presenting a sophisticated user with more functions.

Another aspect of the subscriber unit that can be
25 "customised" and controlled as a function of the card is the disabling of data services, particularly broadcast SMS (short message service). SMS is a data service wherein data is received on the control channel (as opposed to the traffic channel). A separate data service board is
30 generally required in the subscriber unit to provide this service. It is envisaged that data can be broadcast in an unsolicited manner, e.g. for advertising. The message is received on the control channel preceded by an address. From the address it is a simple matter to identify that the
35 message is a broadcast SMS (as opposed to a point-to-point i.e. personal SMS). In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, display of broadcast SMS messages is disabled in accordance with an instruction stored in the card. This instruction is preferably user-settable.

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As a further feature, certain incoming calls could be disabled in accordance with information stored in the
5 card. This is only, of course possible where the source of the call is identified, e.g. in an ISDN format of service.

Other functions which may be activated or not depending on the programming of the memory card may include use of a fax machine or other data equipment and/or use of
10 an answering machine, or use of other peripheral equipment.

The card 20 has been described as a card mounted microprocessor and memory. It will be appreciated that the card 20 may be in the form of simple semiconductor memory card or a magnetic card. A smart card provides a higher
15 degree of security against unauthorised access.

It will, of course, be understood that the above description has been given by way of example only and that modifications of detail can be made within the scope of the invention.

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Claims

- 5 1. A radio capable of operating with a set of incoming
and outgoing call functions, said radio comprising:
removable memory means for storing radio function
selecting information and a radio user validation code;
memory receiving means for temporarily receiving
10 said removable memory means; and
radio function control means coupled to said memory
receiving means for enabling said radio for communication
with a radio communications system in response to said
radio user validation code including at least enabling said
15 radio for receipt of incoming calls,
characterised in that said radio function control
means are arranged to activate a subset of said call
functions within said set of call functions in response to
the radio function selecting information stored in said
20 removable memory means.
2. A radio according to claim 1 further comprising a
memory having a plurality of storage locations for storing
information including at least number information, the
25 radio characterised in that said radio function control
means disallows access to at least one of said plurality of
storage locations.
3. A radio according to claim 2 wherein access
30 includes both read and write access.
4. A radio according to claim 2 wherein access
includes write access only.
- 35 5. A radio according to claim 2 wherein said radio
function control means disallows the radio user write
access to a predetermined set of programmed numbers stored
in said memory.

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6. A radio according to claim 1 wherein said radio function control means are arranged to activate the radio
5 for receipt of incoming calls and to deactivate all outgoing call functions in response to the radio function selecting information stored in said removable memory means.

7. A radio according to claim 1 further comprising a
10 keypad having a plurality of numerical keys and a plurality of feature keys wherein said radio function control means allows the use of a subset only of said plurality of feature keys in dependence on said radio function selecting information.

15

8. A radio according to claim 7 wherein one of said plurality of feature keys is an encryption selector key.

9. A radio according to claim 7 or 8 wherein one of
20 said plurality of keys is a memory selector key.

10. A radio according to claim 1 wherein said radio function control means disallows the radio user from
initiating international calls in dependence on said radio
25 function selecting information.

11. A radio according to claim 8 wherein said radio function control means also disallows the radio user from
initiating trunk calls in dependence on said radio function
30 selecting information.

12. A radio according to claim 1, wherein said radio function control means disallows use of peripheral
equipment.

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13. A radio according to any preceding claim in combination with a first removable memory means and a
5 second removable memory means, said first and second removable memory means storing identical radio user validation codes.

14. A radio according to claim 13 wherein said first
10 removable memory means stores first radio function selecting information for activating a first subset of said set of functions and said second removable memory means stores second radio function selecting information for activating a second different subset of said set of
15 functions.

15. A radio according to claim 1 comprising:
output indicating means for providing
user-discernable output indications, wherein said radio
20 function control means are arranged to control said output indication means in response to the radio function selecting information stored in said removable memory means.

25 16. A radio according to claim 15, wherein said output indication means comprises a display, wherein a memory is provided for storing information for display in a plurality of languages, and wherein said radio function control means are arranged to select a language for display in accordance
30 with the radio function control information.

17. A radio according to claim 15, wherein said output indication means comprises a display arranged to display selectable functions and wherein the set of selectable
35 function which is displayed, out of the set of all the available selectable function, is controlled by the radio function control means in accordance with the radio function selecting information.

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18. A radio according to claim 15, further comprising means for
5 receiving and displaying messages directed to the radio as well as to
a plurality of other radios, means for identifying that the message is
not specific to the radio and means for selectively preventing
display of the message in accordance with the radio function
selecting information.
- 10 19. A radio according to claim 15, comprising audible output
means and volume control means for selection of the volume thereof
in response to the radio function selecting information.
- 15 20. A radio according to any one of claims 17 to 19, wherein the
radio function selecting information is resetable by the user through
a keypad on the radio.

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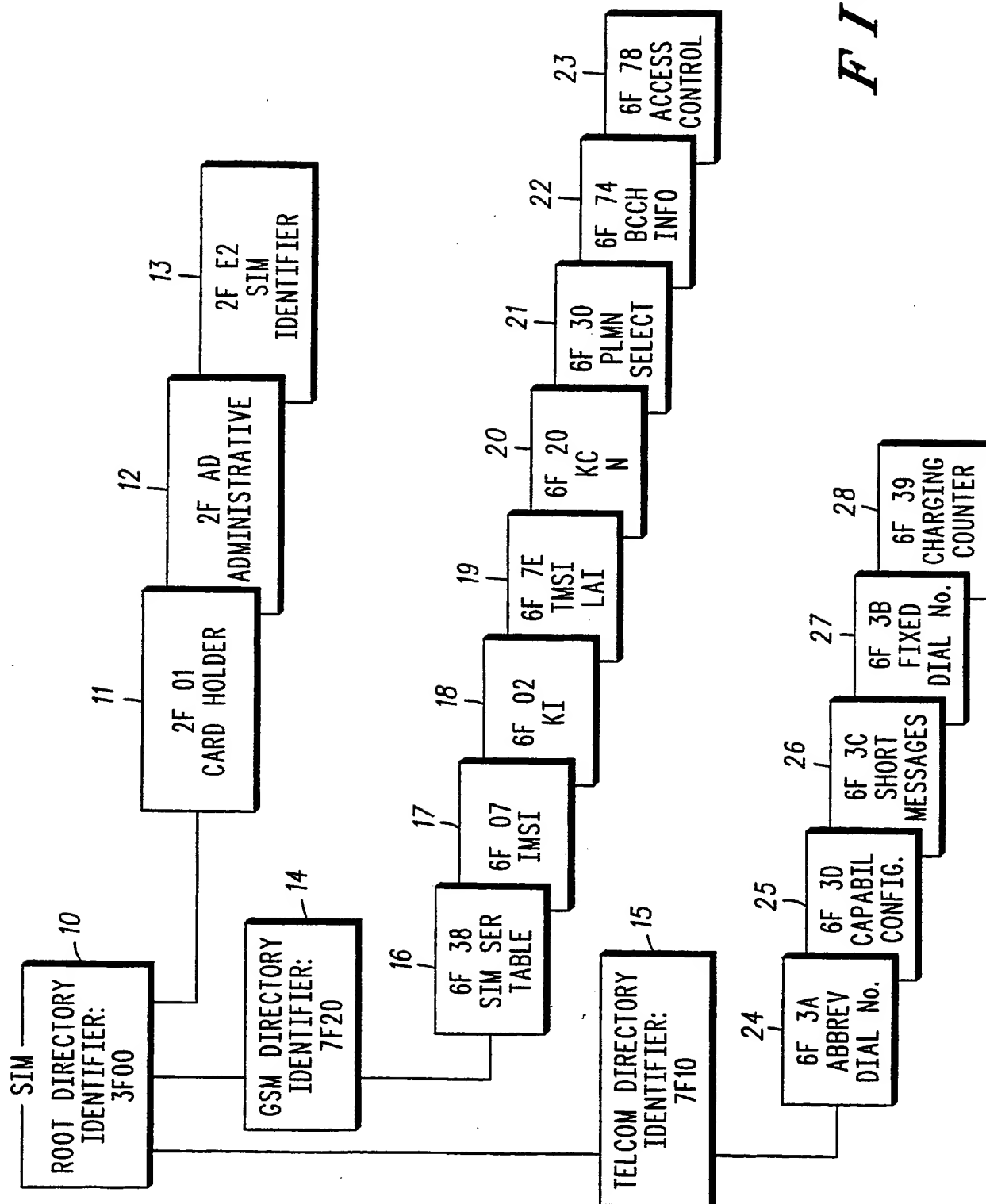
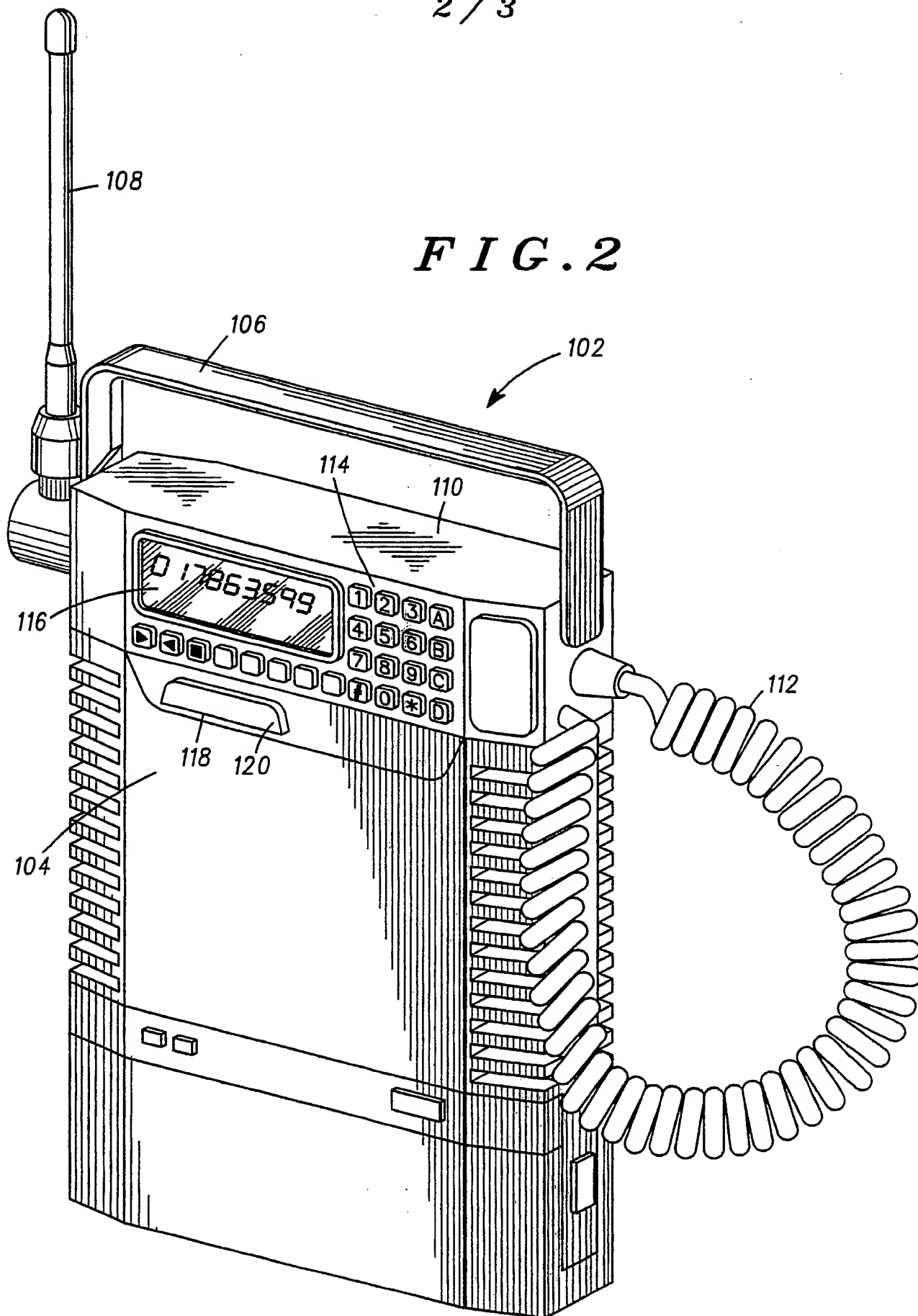


FIG. 1

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FIG. 2



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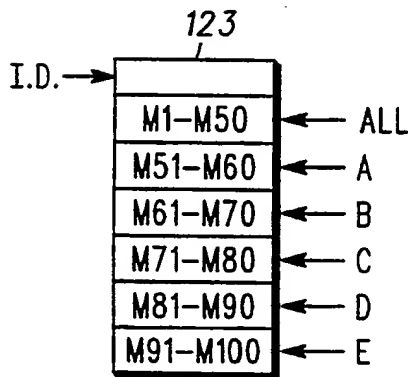
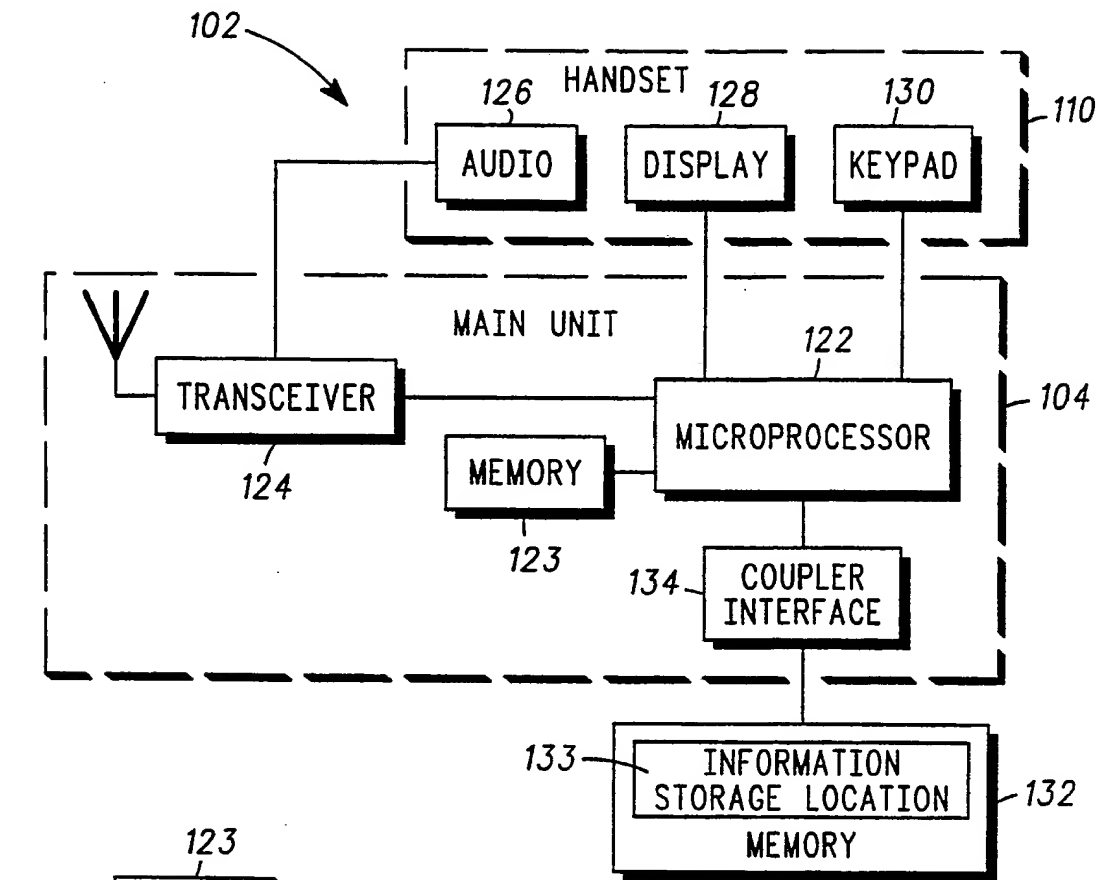


FIG. 5

FIG. 3

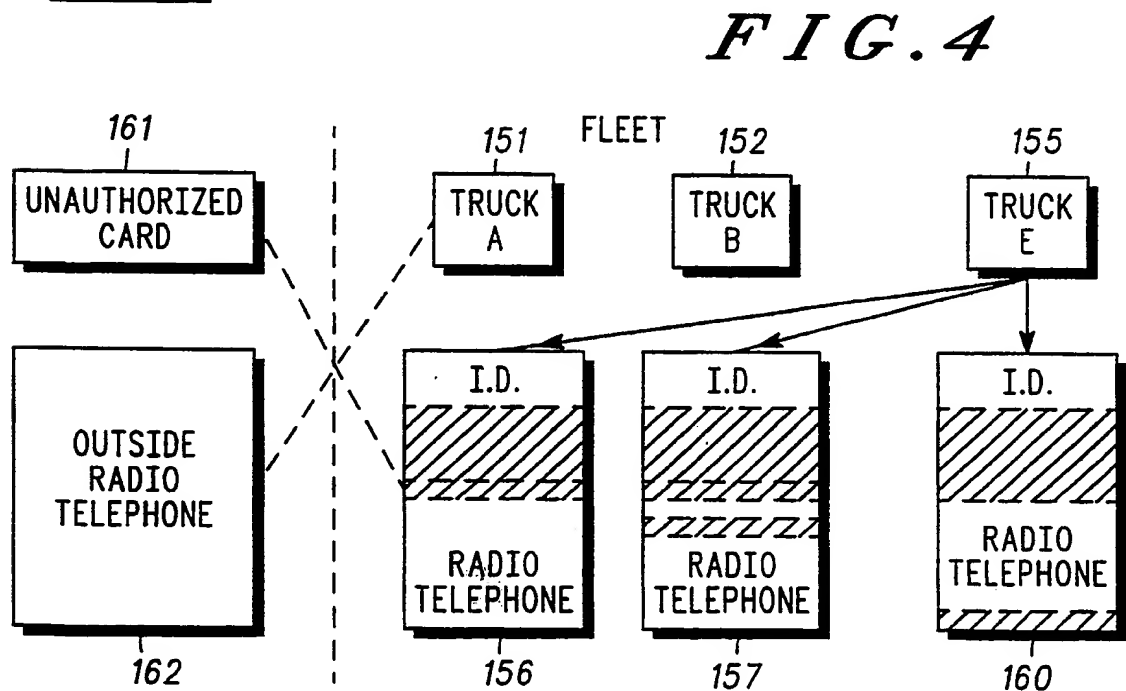


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application

PCT/EP 91/00292

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 H04Q7/04 ; H04B1/38		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	H04Q ; H04B	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	EP,A,287061 (FUJITSU LTD.) 19 October 1988 see column 1, line 5 - column 3, line 35 see column 5, line 38 - column 10, line 10 ---	1-7, 10, 11, 15
A	FR,A,2613562 (SETSYS) 07 October 1988 see page 1, line 26 - page 2, line 10 see page 5, line 28 - page 6, line 10 see page 7, lines 2 - 19 ---	1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13-15
A	DE,A,3721360 (DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST) 12 January 1989 see column 2, line 35 - column 3, line 37 ---	1, 7, 8, 13
A	GB,A,2162393 (PLESSEY) 29 January 1986 see the whole document --- -/-	1
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
23 MAY 1991	14. 06. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	GERLING J.C.J. <i>J.H. Gerling</i>	

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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
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**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
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